SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1864.

MORNING EDITION.

The heavy clouds of dunmer which but a few hours ago were so seriously threatening, were dissipated by the glorious news from Atlanta contained in our paper of yesterday morning. These dispatches informed us that the morcenaries of the Lincoln Government, before whom our army had been steadily retreating from Palton to the Chattahoochee, and from the Chattahoochee to Atlanta, had been successfully met and had failed to maintain their position against the impetuous onset of our gallant soldiery; that they were driven from line after line of their entrenchments, with a terrific loss in killed and wounded, shout four thousand prisoners and twenty-two pieces of artillery.

The rebound of the public wind from the depres sion of the previous day, caused by the unfavorable reports brought from Atlanta by every train, was very great. The word of congratulation was on every lip and the sparkle of jey in every eye. Our danger at Atlanta had seemingly been much exaggerated by the multitudes of alarmed and panie stricken fugitives who had infected the country through which they fled with their own doubts of the ability of our army to beat back the vandal horde who had poured down from the North to beset and despoll ne.

Our army had fallen back from Chicamanga to Atlanta, step by step, until it did scem to some, that falling back was the one grand condition of its existence. To those who so regarded its retreats it looked so though the army would never turn upon its pursuers, but that as it had abandoned one strong position after another it would not pause to defend one without any natural advantages for

defense, but would still pase on. But those who thus reasoned, bad mistaken the policy of our commander and the heroic spirit of his men. The point had been reached when aghting was to be done : When sur insolent fees were to be taught that the spirit of our troops, which blazed so brightly at Chickamanga was not yet extinct, and that the possession of Atlanta could only be obtained at the price of blood. The gallantry with which our army charged into and over the defences of the enemy, and the impetuous fury with which it swept every thing before it, proved that it was still worthy of the confidence which has always been reposed in its valor, and assured the country that there was still a wall of defence between it and its mes.

Of course we cannot conjecture what may yet transpire. The policy of Gen. Hood is supposed to be a determined resistance to the further progress of the invader. But whatever his policy, the army has shown that its spirit is yet unbroken, and that it can and will fight as well under its new commander as it did under its old. The fears that the change of leaders would dispirit and discourage them is dispelled and the country breatles freer bolder than it did before this last glorious fight.

Gen. W. H. T. Walker. The fall of this gallant soldier will elicit He bore a stainless escutcheon. In the Mexican war he won high position as a brave and chivalrous soldier, which he raised to the highest standard by his heroic deeds upon the battle-fields of this war. He was a citizen of Georgia. Our want of famillarity with the details of his interesting history will not permit that we attempt a sketch of his career as a soldier, and we leave the grateful task to more competent hands. But this we know that a more knightly heart was never stilled by the missiles of a ruthless foe.

Death of Col. Frank, M. Walker, Col. Frank. M. Walker, commanding Maney's

Brigade, was killed yesterday morning, in the battle in front of Atlanta. Col. Walker has been commanding the 19th Ten-

nessee Regiment for the last two years, and has won a high re utation in the army and country as compor and coldier. He was a practising lawyer at the commencement of the war, and was one of the first citizens of Chattanoogs to raise a company. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

From Tupelo.

An official dispatch, dated at Tupelo last Sunday from Gen. Stephen D Lee, says that our force fought the enemy, numbering 25,00%, for three days and that he was then in full retreat upon Ripley. Our loss in killed and wounded, was 700, and that of the enemy very heavy.

We learn from a gentleman who came from Coyington, on the Georgia road, on Kridny, that a party of yankee raiders had destroyed the Yellow river bridge, and were marching on Covington. We have reason to believe that every scoundrel of them will be secured, now that the enemy's infantry have been whipped back from the railroad.

Matters and Things in New York. The following paragraphs from a New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer are interesting, as showing the disorganization of things in the

Supervisor BLUNT woke up the town this morning with a salute of fifty gans, by way of public notice that every able-hodled man, between the ages of eighteen and forty five, can have \$400, cash in hand, if he choeses to step up to the Captain's office and don Unclu Samael's uniform.— Daring the day, it is said, the applications have been encouragingly numerous, and, as the nerchants and capitalists are subscribing freely to the \$2,000,000 bounty fund, the expectation is very general that we shall be able to procure all our men under the next call without a draft.

Not a few of the most extensive segar manufac-turers here have suspended business, owing partly to the advanced wages insisted upon by the jourcongress. If the cost of minutes lure could be reburdensome; but while gold is at 263, it is said to be zetaally prohibitory. Under the new rates, segars that on the 30th of June were sold for fortyave dollars per thousand, connot now be furnished for less than eighty-five or sinety dollars per thou-

The house carpenters employed on the new court house in Brooklyn have struck for an advance of wages. Hitherto they have been receiving two collars and seventy-five costs per day, they now demand three dollars, but it is doubtful whether they will get it.

The directors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Co., have issued instruction to their conductors that there must be no exclusion of colored people from

the cars bereafter. Bb. Chamber of Commerce, at their regular monthly meeting, this afternoon, discharged the special commissee appointed some time ago to obtain subscriptions for the payment, in gold, of the interest on the State debt held by breign creditors. The committee estimated that to may the interest, in coin, at the present rate of gold, would require two hundred and fifty thousand.

Sen. Gen. C. H. STEVESS, of South Carolina, is at a private house in this city, and although

The Burging of Alexandria. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, seriting from Cairo, Illinois, gives a description of

the burning of Alexandrin, La., by Banks' army, which we have never seen in the Southeast prints It himost interesting:

"When the gunboats were all over the falls, and the order to evacuate was promulgated, and the army nearly all on the march, some of fur soldiers, both a hite and black, as if by general understanding, set fire to the city in nearly every part, almost simultaneously. The flames spread rapidly, in-creased by a heavy wind. Most of the houses were of wooden structure, and soon devoured by the flames. Alexandria was a town of between four and five thousand inhabitants. All that part of the city north of the railrord was swept from the face of the earth in a few hours, not a building being left. About nine-tenths of the town was consur ed, comprising all the business part and all the fine residences, the "Ice House" Hotel, the Court House all the charches except the Catholic, a number of livery stables, and the entire front row of large and splendid business houses. The "Ice House" was a large brick hotel, which must have cost one hundred thousand dollars, and which was owned by Julge Ariail, a member of the late Constitutions Convention, who voted for immediate and unconditional emancipation in Louisiana; which everention also sent delegates to the Baltimore Convention. While Judge A. was thus serving the administration, the Federal torch was applied to his houses, his law office, his private and law library, and all his household goods and effects. All this property, be it remembered, has been protected for three years by the Confederates, who all the time knew the Judge's Union proclivities. Hundreds of other instances might be cited of Union mon who suffered in like manner. Et uno judice omne. The seenes attending the burning of the city are

appalling. Women gathering their helpless babes in their arms, rushing frantically through the streets with screams at eries that would have melted the hardest heari to tears. Little boys and girls were running hits r and thither erying for their mothers and fathers; old men leaning on a staff for support to the'r trembling limbs, were burrying away from the suffocating heat of their burning dwellings and homes. The fair and beautiful daughters of the South, whose fathers and brothers were in one army or the other; the frail and helpless wives and children of absent husbands and fathers were, almost in the twinkling of an eye, driven from their burning homes into the streets, leaving everything behind but the clothes they then wore. Dwing to the simultaneous burning in every part of the city, the people found no security in the streets, where the heat was so intense as almost to ereste suffication. Everybody rushed to the river's ledge, being protected there from the beat by the high bank of the river. The steambeats lying at the landing were subjected to great annoyance, the heat being so great that the decks had to be flooded with water to prevent the boats from taking fire .--Among those who thes crowded the river bank were the wives, daughters and children, belpless, and now all homeless, of the Union men who had joined the Federal army since the occupation of Alexandria. Their husbands had already been marched off in the front toward Simmsport, leaving their families in their oid homes, but to the tender

mercies of the Confederates. The Federal torch had now destroyed their lwellings, their household goods and apparel, the last morsel of provisions, and left them starving and destitute. As might be expected, they desired to go along with the Federal army, where their husbands had gone. They applied to Gen. Banks with tears and entresties to be allowed to go aboard the transports. They were refused. They because frantic with excitement and rage. Their s reams and pitcous cries were heart-rending. With team streaming down their cheeks, women and children begged and implored the boats to take them on board. The officers of the boats were desirous doing so, but there was the peremptory order from Gen. Banks not to allow any white citizens to go aboard. A rush would have been made upon the boats, but there stood the guard with fixed bayonet. sympathy from every heart. He was one of the Confederacy's brightest jewels and bravest knights. Could any thing be more inhuman and cruel. But this is not all. Gen. Banks found room on his transports for six or seven thousand negroes, that had been gathered in from the surrounding coun-

Cotton that had been loaded on transports to be shipped through the Quartermaster to New Orleans, ander Banks' order, was thrown overboard to make room for negroes. But no room could be found for white women and children, whose busbands and brothers were in the Federal army, and whose houses and all had just been burned by the Federal torch! I challenge the records of all wars for acts of such perfidy and cruelty.

But there is still another-chapter in this perfidicus military and political campaign. Banks on ar-riving at Alexandria, told the people that his occupation of the country was permanent. That he in-tended to protect all who would come forward and take the oath of allegiance; while those who would not were threatened with banishment and confiseatio of property. An election was held, and delegates were sent to the Constitutional Convention then in session at New Orleans. A recruiting of were mustered into the United States service. Quite a number of permanent citizens of Alexandria took the oath, and were promised protection. Their the onth, and were promised protection. Their houses and other property have now all been reduced to ashes, and they turned out into the world with nothing—absolutely nothing, save the amnesty outh!—They could not now go to the Confederates and apply for charity. They, too, applied to Gen. Banks to be allowed to go aboard the transports and to go to New Orleans. They r fused in every instance! Among those who applied was a Mr. Parker, a lawyer of feeble health, who had been quite prominent making speeches since the Union occupation, in favor of the emancipation, unconditional Union, and the suppression of the rebellion. Permission to go on a transport was re-fused him. He could not stay, and hence, feeble as he was, he went on afoot with the army. Among the prominent citizens who took the oath was Judge

John K. Elgee, of Alexandria. Before the return of the army from Grand Ecore, Judge Elgee went to New Orleans, leaving his family behind, expecting to return. He was not able to do so before the evacuation of Alexandria. Judge Eigee is one of the most accomplished and able men of the South. A lawyer by profession, be occupied a prominent position, both politically and social, and had immense influence. So great stress was placed upon his taking the oath, that one of our bands serenaded him at his residence, and Gen. Grever and Gen. Banks honored him is every way possible. During my stay in Alexan-dria, I had occasion to call upon the Judge at his residence, and at his office, (which were both in the residence, and at his office, (which were both in the same building), on business. His haw and literary properties are somewhat the same building, on business. His wand literary properties and the same building, on the large rooms—being as fine a scollection of books at I ever aw. His residence, when the had associated and associated the large rooms—being as fine a scollection of books at I ever aw. His residence, when the had associated associate same building,) on business. His law and literary library occupied three large rooms—being as fine a collection of books as I ever saw, His residence, was richly and tastefully furni-hed—a single painting cost twelve hundre i dollars. In, his absence the Claverment he had a second doubtless regarded it as the dawn of a political milleniest. The march of the army from Alexandria to Fort de Russey was lighted up with the flames of burning dwellings. Thus has General Banks, become fite "liberator of Louisiana."

When the army errived at Simmesport, the feeling against Banks was perfectly uncontrollable. He was absolutely afraid to appear in the

ing against Banks was perfectly uncontrollable. He was absolutely afraid to appear in the presence of the men, last he might be assassinated. He took to the loyal black affair. He mays:

There is one fact competed with the avest I

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The circumstances attending the same are wounded by a musket ball which penetrated his head, and is still in there is doing well. Strong hopes are entertained that he will recover.

[Macon Confed.]

The State prescribes laws which a loving individual would never have thought of making, yet is obliged to obay; just as the lawbook, not a pair of lovers, contemplates divorce.

We have met the gentlest, mildest and palest ladies in publiculates, who, nevertheless, in their own homes were like beautiful white roses, which prick as sharply as the fulless and the reddest.

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The soldiers are in an iron clad gentless, the soldiers on the banks could report a loss of Banks to put his head above the decks, declaring, with curses, that they work the decks, declaring

Through the attention of the Express Company, re are in possessien of Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th, The Sentine of FROM THE SOUTH ST

There was nothing interesting from Potersburg yesterday. We have of the usual shalling during the day, and picket firing at night. There was a rumor that Grant had been killed. There was also a report in our camp that A. J. Smith had reinforced Grant with his command; which is hardly possible, without he has made most excellent time in his retreat through Mississippi, with Gen. Forrest in his rear.

rest in his rear.

The troops mentioned in the letter published in the Sentinel. Saturday morning, as having gone up the Saturday morning as having gone up the Saturday morning ten or twelve thousand men.

Dense clouds of amoke were seen, yesterday assending on the South side of the James, in the direction of Chester, and many fancied they heard the roar of artillery. Passengers by the Petersburg train report the woods to be on fire in several places, between Richmond and Petersburg, thus accounting for the smoke.

There was nothing new from Petersburg or its vicinity yesterday. The usual shelling and picket firing continues. It was reported last evening that the flags of the enemy's shipping in the James river were displayed at half-mast. This would be done only in the event of the death of some high officer of the army or navy, or of the President or some member of his Cabinet.

We have authentic information through an attentive correspondent, of the sinking of transports in the James. On Saturday evening, Msj. Starke took some artillery down the river and sunk two transports loaded with troops, and drove five others back that were trying to go down the

The Sentinel of the 19th sentains the fellowing:

PRON THE UPPER PUTONAC. An official dispatch, received at the War Department, yesterday, states that the Confederate force peared in front of Washington on Tuesday last, had re-crossed the Potomac on the 14th, bring-

ing off everything safely, and in good order. The dispatch states that our loss was slight.

The following named officers, wounded in the battle of Monocacy, arrived in this city last evening, viz: Brigadier General C. A. Evans; Lioutenant Gordon, of General E.'s staff, and Captain Pearce, 26th Georgia. Colonel Lamar, 61st Georgia; Lieutenant-Colonel Vanvalkenburg, Captain Louther, 26th Georgia and Major Hawley, 12th Georgia battalken

were killed We learn from one of those wounded officers that in the fight at Monocacy, our total loss in killed, wounded and missing was between four and fire wounded and missing was between four and fire hundred. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was about eleven hundred besides the loss of seven aundred prisoners, who were brought, with others captured at different points, to this side of the Po-

One forces retired from before Washington on the 13th. On the 14th our cavalry defeated the enemy's cavalry near . Poolsville, and the last of the Confederate forces crossed to the Virginia side of

the river the same day.

Five thousand horses and twenty-five hundred beeven, were among the captures safely brought out.

Southern Profit and Loss Account. From the Petersburg Duily Express.

We have reflected a good deal upon the subject of the present war. We have viewed it carefully in its various aspects and characteristics. Again the criminal have we turned over in our minds the criminal and sufferings—the scenes of blood, fire the desolation which have marked its progress from the first success of the enemy upon out the first success of the enemy upon our soil down to the present day. The lessons of history, the dictates of reason and the teachings of philosophy have all been vividly impressed upon our meditations, which would otherwise have been mere aimless intellectual wanderings. To the superficul thinker—to him whose judgment is guided and deftermined only by the natural impulses and excitements arising from his passions, as they are affected by the changing scenes of the terrible drama before him—to him whose enquiries are unassisted by those perceptive and reflective energies which are necessary in a great national crisis fits the present for a right investigation of the agencies and prinfor a right investigation of the agencies and principles which are at work in the strife that now convulses a continent—there can be but little profit in pondering the momentous events which for the last three years have been occurring around him. He may feel grently einted which a victory of our army is announced, but he is likely to be correspondingly depressed at the news of any disaster, and con-templating it only through the medium of despon-dency, he may be disturbed by the most serious misgivings and alarms as to the consequences.

Now as it respects this war, we submit as the result of our reflections that, although it has, so far, gives promise of a sure and abundant indemnifica-

tion. Handreds of millions of dollars worth of our property has been destroyed and stolen by the rapacious and incendiary foe.

The negroes alone that have been form or entired The negroes alone that have been forn or entired from us, amount is value to at least one hundred and fifty millions of doltars, basides what we have lost from the want of their lafor. It would, perhaps, not be an unreasonable estimate to put our aggregate losses, by the robberies, burnings and devastations we have been subjected to, at five hundred million of dollars. This is a prodigious aggregate of pecuniary damage, it is true. But is there no offset against it? Let us see.

Before the commencement of thewar, we paid an annual tribute to the North, in various ways, of two hundred millions of dollars, which went to enrich

hundred millions of dollars, which went to enrich and aggrandize that section and to impoverish and aggrandize that section and to impoverish and enfeeble the South. Every intelligent man in our land who remembers the pre-existing order of things to which we allude, will admit the truth of the assertion we have just made. Well, in this one way we have saved six hundred millions of dellars in the three years we have been fighting, which is at one a full pecuniary equivalent for our losses in property. That wast sum, but for the war, would have all gone into the coffers of our enemy, and they would have been just that much richer, whilst we would have been just that much poorer. But every dollar of it has remained in our pockets, and therefore, our enemy is just that much a loser. But this is not all, or near all. But for the war we should have continued for a long, if not an and loser. endless series of years, to pay the assessmed tribute, for, if secession had been peaceable, we believe that there would have been no uniterial change in The trade relations between North and South.

souls and make these writte in agony amidst the tortures which will then he theirs.

We have more to say upon this subject, which we cannot find room for in a single article. Cowammer or Nagno Theors.—The battlefield

There is one fact commetted with the event I have briefly recounded, to which I wish to call while attention.

During the whole of the conflict on the right, and then our troops were being ignoralizably driven from the field, the major troops of Gen. Burnsin's curps were at hand, but so little confidence was placed in them that Gen. Burnside declared by dared not trust from in the expression declared by dared not trust from in the expression are to be more ornamental than useful, and their numbers only valuable to swell the aggregate of our apparent strength.

Our National Confederate Anthem.

God save the South! God save the South! Her alters and firesides God save the South! Now that the war is nigh, Now that we're armed to die, Chanting our battle-ery, Freedom or death!

God be our shield. At home or in the field, Stretch thine arm over us Strengthen and save. What the' they're three to one? Forward each sire and son, Strike till the battle's wor, Strike to the grave.

God make the right Stronger than might ! Millions would trample us : Down with their pride! Lay thou their legions low. Roll back the ruthless foe. Let the proud spoiler know. God's on our side

Hark! honor calls, Summoning all of us Unto the strife. Sons of the South awake! Strike till the bonds shall break, Strike for dear honor's sake. Freedom and Life.

Rebels before Our fathers of yore: Rebel, the glorious name Washington bore. Why then, be ours the same. The name he soutch'd from shame Making it first in fame. Poremost in war.

Their's be the guilt, To ransom the slave. Theu still be undismay'd, Sheathe not the battle-blade. Till the last foe is laid Low in the grave.

Curious Illustration of Red Tapc. About fifteen years ago it happened in : ertain country in Europe that the inspector general of garrisons, while visiting a provincial town, observed a sentinel stationed at a little distance outside the walls, keeping guard over some rained building in the suburbs. The General inquired of the sentinel, with some cariosity, why he was posted there. The sentinel referred him to his sergeant. The sergeant had nothing to say but that such were the orders of his lieutenant. The lieutenant then justified himself under the authority of the captain commandant of the garrison. Upon being applied to for his reasons for the standing order in question, the commandant informed the inspector-general, with neich seriousness, that his predecessors in office had handed down to him the custom as the of the duties of the place. A search was immediately instituted in the archieves of the municipality, the result of which was to obtain satisfactory proof that, for the last seventy, years, a sentinel had al-ways stood over the ruined building in the

same manner. . With awakened interest and curiosity the General returned to the capital. He there a more claborate investigation among the State documents of the Minister of and men badly wounded. Oil cloths are of War. After a long delay it was at last much needed, and cannot be had than by an ap-Faubourg had been, in 1720, a storehouse for matrasses belonging to the garrison, and their suffering defenders. that in the course of that summer it became desirable to paint the door. While the paint was wet, a guard was placed outside to warn paint was dry, it came to pass that the officer on duty was dispatched on a mission of im portance, and left the town without remembering to relieve the sentinel. For a hundred and thirty years a guard of honor had consequently remained over the der-a saered and inviolable tradition, but one which represented at bottom no higher plea than the idea of wet paint.

One of the Washington Family. The Point Lookout correspondent of the Raltimore American, speaking of four hun

dred more prisoners tenving that point for exchange thus notices one of the Washing-Among those who left in this load was Augustus Washington, of Clark County, Virdered to except upon government work.

The cash system will hereafter by innecessary the state of the cash system will hereafter by innecessary the cash system will hereafte been wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and in such a manner as to unfit him for service. Mr. Washington in leaving here left some warm personal friends; and if he differ-ed in his political opinions from others, he at least deserves the credit of being a gentlegan in his manners. I have frequently conversed with him in regard to secession, and find that he has the same self idea of State Rights that posesses most of the soldiers from the Old Dominion, and believes that the same spirit that caused the heroes of 76 to follow the fortunes of Washington possesses the followers of Jeff Davis, and that their cause is as just and holy

Writers in some of the leading secular rapers of England have recently attempted to iscredit the success of Protestant missions n India; but a sufficient refutation of their charge is found in the progress during the ten years from 1851 to 1861, ascertained from carefully prepared statistics. The num-ber of societies laboring to evangelize India BOUND in leather, and nearly ruled, for sale at

here, but one thing I'm sureof-he'll find that New Orleans is a lemon that has been

BRIDAL DRESS USED AS A SUROUD.-The Ly-

peculiarly distressing. She was engaged to be married to a worthy young man in Clyde, and on Tuesday preceding her douth she went to Rochest in usual health, and purchased her wedding outfit. Returning she was taken suddenly ill, and grow worse and worse until she died on the Saturday following—and on Monday the was buried in the same toilet she was to have worn on her wedding day.

A LADY who has an indentional correspondent is apt to confound sensibility with integrity, letters with deeds, and ink tears with an honest warm blood.

REPORTS OF THE PILESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 18th, by J. S. Thinashina, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of George's

Official Report of Gon. Hood of Briday's Battle.

RICHMOND, July, 23d .- The following dispatch was received at the War Office; to-day : ATLANTA, July 22d,-10 o'clock P. M .- To C Secretary of War .- The army shifted its position fronting on Peachtree street last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's corse formed a line of battle around the city. Harder's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to- and Weekly INTELLIGENCER, announces to the perday about one o'clock. He drove him from his lie that he has made arrangements for the public works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five tion of these journals in this cie, (Macon, and stand of colors. Cheatham attacked the enemy, that in a few days subscribers to the same will be capturing six pieces of artillery.

· During the engagement, we captured about two thousand prisoners. Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur, to-day, address their communications to "The Intelligence capturing his camp.

Our loss is not yet fully ascertained. Maj. Gen. Walker, was killed, and Brig. Gens. Gist, Smith and Mercer, were wounded.

Prisoners report Gen. McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry. J. B. HOOD. (Signed)

The News of the Battle of Atlanta at Richmund.

RICHMOND, July 23d, -- A telegram from the reporter of the Press Association conveying the glorious tidings of our success near Atlanta was posted on the balletin baards at an early bour and diffused general joy throughout the community. Whilst the battle was decined imminent, the people were somewhat taken by surprise by the announcement of the victory, and anxiously awaited official confirmation of the news, which came to hand at hoon. Everybody is applauding Gen. Hood and his noble army, for the skill and gallantry displayed by them in this engagement.

From the Front-The Battle of Friday. ATLANTA, July 23, 10 o'clock, A. M., -General

Wheeler last evening attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back, capturing five han fred wagons with supplies and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing. There was very little fighting after dark

Two thousand prisoners, including seventy-five commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery and seven stands of colors have been brought

The losses on either side are not yet known .-Ours was severe in officers. Comparative quiet reigns this morning. Some little skirmishing is going on on our left.

An old manegives a young woman more coldness than warmth with his dry withered arms-as snakes are sometimes placed round the bottles in Spain to cool them

TO THE PUBLIC.

(ATOOSA Hospital is now crowded with officer

discovered that the rained building of the peal to the patriotism of the people. It is believed zens to bring them forward at once to the relief of C. L. HERBERT. Surgeon in Charge.

those who went in and out; but before the CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED. NOR sale, a desirable lot in this city, containing two small residences and other necessary houses—an excellent well and garden. Apply to F. MINCHENER, jylli—if at the Brass Foundry.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

We have on hand a lot of blank forms of certiffcates and affidavits for the collection of the claims of deceased soldiers. Price fifty cents per sheet. Persons at a distance needing such blanks can procure them by addressing the REBEL OFFICE through the mails.

NOTICE-NEW FIRM. THE style of the firm heretofore known as Dis-

Rod, of which we have a large supply constantly on hand.

A. T. FINNEY & CO.

WHEAT: WHEAT!!

NEW horse power and thresher for sale, at a A very low price. There has been much wheat engaged to be thrashed by this machine, and any one having the force to run it, can make it profitable. Enquire of J. N. HARRIS.

WRAPPING PAPER. LOT OF WEAPPING PAPER for sale at the

ENVELOPES. . A GOOD sapply of excellent ENVELOPES, for REBEL OFFICE.

LETTER PAPER. GOOD article for sale low at the REBEL OFFICE. MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

FOR SALE. IN west Griffin, a neat Cottage House, containing six popular all ing six rooms—all necessary out buildings—a rich garden spot in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply at the Express office.

> CIRCULAR. STATE OF GEORGIA.

Adj'r. And Inspector Gra'l. Office, Miscon, July 15, 1864. To the Aids de Camp of the Miltary Districts and Officers detailed by Major-Gen. Smith to bring up the Reserve Militia: Immediately upon the receipt of these instructions

the clerks of the superior and inferior courts, sher-iffs, tax collectors and other officials exempt by law from militin duty in your counties to assist you in carrying out the orders given by the Governor in his proclamation of the 9th inst. These officers will be expected to go through their respective counties, summoning individually every one ordered by the Governor to report to Gen. G. W. Smith at this place, and warning them to assemble at the county sent on a given day, (within five days after you arrival in the county,) to repair in a body to Macon as required; and subsequently to that day, to arrest any one refusing or delaying to obey the summons, and send them forward under proper guard. In the execution of this duty you will be governed by the principles laid down in the Governer's proclamation of the 9th Joly, 1864, and in his letter to his aide, Col. J. C. C. Blackburn, of July 14th, 1864, copies of which are berewith enclosed; and you will see that all militia men exempts and detailed men within the limits of your Senatorial districts and counties, except such as

By order of the Commander in Chief. jy23-2t. Adj't and Insp. General.

Each newspaper in the State copy twice and send bill to Adjutant General's Office, Milledge-

WANTED:

2000 BUSHELS (or more) BLACKBESpartment of the Army of Temassoc. I will pay
\$10 per bushel, delivered to me in Atlanta, GaThe vessels containing same will be returned inmediately free of expense. F: COBRA,

Opposite the Atherense,

jy4—im

Decator street.

RAGS! BAGS!!

O Tax paymeand Collectors of the tax of ties required at this department in the payment of taxes and other public dues, I take this method of publishing, that by order of the Governor, I am only authorized to take

TREASURER OF GEORGIA

Georgia Treasury notes of all issues.

Bonds and compons of the State of Georgia—due.

Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue only.

Current Bank notes and specie.

Contral Bank notes of the State of Georgia.

INO. JONES. Treasurer. JNO. JONES, Treasurer.

Milledgeville, July 19, 1861. * All pap re in the State publish one time and

THE ATLANTA DAILY AND WEEK. ·LY INTELLIGENCER.

The undersigned, proprietor of the Atlanta Dad furnished as usual with their papers.

Correspondents, advertisers, and all persons has ing business with the INTELLIGENCER, will please office, Macon, Georgia." All Job and Government work on hand will !

resumed at an early day. JARED I. WHITTAKER jy21-41.

LADIES HATS

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

JUST received, through the blockade, a fin stock of Ladies' Hats and Artificial Flowers, which are for sale at Mrs Tayton's Millinery Store East side of Hill street. The Ladies . r reques to call. Griffin, July 20-21

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 11.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4, 1863, who reported for duty either at Enterprise, Miss.; Demopolis, Ala.; Jonesboro', Tenn.; Vienna, Natchatoches, Shreveport, or Alex andria, La., at any time prior to April 181, 1864. and whose names have been forwarded to me b ROBT. 01 LD.

Agent of Exchange. POST HEADOCARTERS, GETTTIN, GA., N accordance with "Special Field Orders, S July 15th, 1864." I have this day assumed com mand of this Post. Stephen M. Howard, is a nounced as my Adjutant, and will be obeyed an respected as such. A. W. CALDWELL.

Colonel 27th Tennessee Regiment.

FOR CONGRESS.

CAPTAIN M. W. CLUSKEY, Vaughan's b ade. Cheatham's division, Army of Tennesse having been called out by a large number of t soldiers of the 11th Congressional District of T. nessee, is a candidate to fill the vacancy in present Congress, occasioned by the death of Hon. David M. Currin.

A PROCLAMATION ISHAM G. HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

To the Sheriffs, Coroners and other civil officers the State of Tennessee, and to the officers in command of troops from said State, either on duty or in hospitals:

WHEREAS, a vacancy for Congress in the 11th Congressional District of Tenness e, has been oc casioned by the death of Hon. David M. Carrin, you are therefore commanded to open and hold an election on THURSDAY, the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hunared and sixty-toir, as all the voting places in your respective counties, sail in the camps of the army, and at such other points as Tennessee soldiers may be on duty, or inshoopital, on the day of election, in pursuance of mact of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States in the State of he State of Tennessee, and to the officers gress of the Confederate States in the State

Tennessee," approved May 1st, 1se3, and an agamendatory thereof, approved June 6th, 1se4, is the purpose of filling said vacancy, and due return thereof make to me according to law. In testime I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of L. s. Tennessee, have hereunto set fity han and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this the 24th day of June, A. D., 1861. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor : J. E. R. Ray, Secretary of State. ju27-td.
Tennessee papers copy Proclamation

GRIFFIN

Match Factory

The undersigned are now prepared to fill orders SUPERIOR

FRICTION MATCHES TRY THEM:

Address

BEEKS & JOHNSON.

The Chattanooga Foundry LOCATED AT GRIFFIN, GA. A RE exchanging HOLLOW WARE of all kind and SYRUP KETTLES at old prices for of CASTINGS at old prices, or they will give it highest cash price for old CASTINGS.

Jes-if. T. WEBSTER, 4 CO.

June 14tf

T. WEBSTER, A CO FOR SALE. large assortment of English writing page blue and white, in quantities to suit page hasers. Price reasonable. Apply to G. A. RAMSPECK, Rebel Office, Grffin, via

GEORGE DIXON.

(PORMERLY OF MEMPHIS, TENS.) ATTORNEY AT LAW RICHMOND, VA. All claims against the Confederate Government ljusted and collected. Particular attention paid to Saldie

FOR HIRB. COMPETENT and experienced coult, wash and ironer, who is also acquainted with

Apply at this office. Book Keepers Attention. the or are sent forward to this belonging to Dr. Robbins' library loaned on in Griffin. Parties having them will please return them to his old rooms, and oblige, je9-Im. L. G. STEWART.

> LEGAL BLANKS. We have on hand at this office a large supply the Blanks used by Sheriffs, Clerks and Ordinaries in this State, beautifully printed on five white paper, which we will sell at the same rates now charged for the blank paper alone.

> We will pay the highest market price for good cotton or lines rags, or give in exchange for there see English letter and cap paper, or Enveloped Apply at the